

International Chemical Safety Cards

SODIUM AZIDE

ICSC: 0950



Azide
Azium
 NaN_3

Molecular mass: 65.02

ICSC # 0950

CAS # 26628-22-8

RTECS # VY8050000

UN # 1687

EC # 011-004-00-7

April 07, 1997 Peer reviewed

Best Available Copy



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Decomposes on heating.	NO contact with acids, heavy metals.	Dry sand, special powder.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion on contact with acids and many metals (lead, brass, copper, mercury, silver).	Do NOT expose to friction or shock.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Unconsciousness. Nasal stuffiness. Blurred vision. Slowing heart beat. Fall in blood pressure.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Blisters.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Sweating. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Sweep spilled substance into		Fireproof. Separated from acids, food and feedstuffs, metals, especially lead	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs.

plastic containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus).	and its compounds.	T+ symbol R: 28-32 S: 1/2-28-45 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK		
ICSC: 0950 Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.		

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I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS COLOURLESS HEXAGONAL CRYSTALS.		ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.
	PHYSICAL DANGERS:		INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.
	CHEMICAL DANGERS: May explode on heating above melting point, especially on rapid heating , causing fire and explosion hazard. The solution in water is a weak base. Reacts with copper, lead, silver, mercury and carbon disulfide to form particularly shock-sensitive compounds. Reacts with acids, forming toxic and explosive hydrogen azide.		EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Exposure slightly above OEL could cause effects on the nervous system.
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV (as ceiling values): as hydrazoic acid vapour 0.11 ppm; as sodium azide 0.29 mg/m ³ (ACGIH 1996). OSHA PEL†: none NIOSH REL: C 0.1 ppm (as HN ₃) skin C 0.3 mg/m ³ (as NaN ₃) skin NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: <u>IDLH INDEX</u>		EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

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(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT
LEGAL
NOTICE:**

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